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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1953

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

July, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for 1953.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health given in Circular 1/54.

The population of the Urban District at mid year 1953 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 32,120, an increase of one hundred and thirty from the previous year. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and two.

The birth rate for the year was 15.62 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 16.07 in the previous year. The death rate, corrected for age and sex to make it comparable with the country as a whole, was 10.55 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 11.40 for England and Wales.

The death rate from the acute infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, would have been the lowest ever recorded in the district but for the new regulation under G.R.O. Circular (M.O.H.) 4/1952 that from 1953 deaths occurring in certain institutions in the district are now assigned to this district and not as formerly to the districts from which these cases were admitted. This regulation also keeps the infant mortality rate at a higher level than in previous years, whereas otherwise it compares favourably with the country as a whole.

No outbreaks of major infectious disease occurred. This is the eighth consecutive year in which no cases of diphtheria have occurred in children of school or pre-school age. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the absence of diphtheria is dependent on the maintenance of a high level of immunisation in infants and school children.

Progress in the building of new houses continued but despite the number of families rehoused the waiting list of applicants does not diminish to any great extent.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their advice and support and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
D. P. MACIVER,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector:

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene in the Home.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,120
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£241,986
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£980

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

1. Public Health Committee.
2. Housing (General) Committee.
3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

Vital Statistics.

					1952	1953
Number of Births	...	...	...	...	514	502
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	16.07	15.62
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Com- parability Factor)	...	...	...	...	16.07	14.68
Number of Still Births	...	...	...	...	12	10
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	22.81	19.53
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	247	300
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	7.73	9.34
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Com- parability Factor)	...	...	...	...	8.72	10.55
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	267	202
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	...	...	...	...	12	15
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	23.35	29.88
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth					Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.25
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	0.28	0.53
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.12
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	0.06	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.19
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	1.34	1.56
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.37

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:		Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	246	231	477
Illegitimate	...	14	11	25
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1948–1952	...	...	...	15.93
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1948–1952	...	...	...	8.48
Deaths from Maternal Causes—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	29.88
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	29.35
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	40.00

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1952 and 1953.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Mortality Maternal per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1953	1952	1953	1952
	1953	1952	1953	1952				
Chertsey U.D. ...	* 14·68	* 16·07	* 10·55	* 8·72	29·88	23·35	0·00	0·00
England and Wales ...	15·5	15·3	11·4	11·3	26·8	27·6	0·76	0·72

*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	1	1
Diphtheria	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—
Measles	...	2	4
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	4	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	13	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	10	20
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	1	2
Diabetes	...	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	10	39
Coronary disease, angina	...	23	41
Hypertension with heart disease	...	1	6
Other heart disease	...	11	29
Other circulatory disease	...	11	21
Influenza	...	4	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	5	17
Bronchitis	...	13	19
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	4	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	3	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	2	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	9	22
Motor vehicle accidents	...	2	2
All other accidents	...	5	6
Suicide	...	3	4
Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—
ALL CAUSES	...	147	300

Byelaws in force in the District.

Byelaws in respect of New Streets ...		... . . . .	1926
"	"	Buildings	1939
"	"	Common Lodging Houses	1899
"	"	Nuisances	1899
"	"	Slaughterhouses	1899
"	"	Tents, Vans and Sheds	1902
"	"	Hackney Carriages	1951
"	"	Allotments	1907
"	"	Offensive Trades	1935
"	"	Food	1950

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is now located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are now examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for the tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory. These were previously examined at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on payment.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service provided by the Surrey County Council in this area is controlled from the Main Station, Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking (tel. Woking 3040).

In addition, transport is provided for hospital patients by the Hospital Car Service, the local area transport office being at 12, Guildford Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 2350).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains five whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth	71, London Street,	
Miss M. A. Balchin	Chertsey.	Chertsey 3308
Miss E. J. McCarthy	13, Victory Park Road,	
Miss C. Cantrill	Addlestone.	Weybridge 2084
Miss M. McLellan	Bramshill, Guildford Road,	
	Ottershaw.	Ottershaw 208

Health Visitors.

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Thurs., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. Every Mon., p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Weds., a.m. Every Thurs., p.m. Every Fri., p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Tues., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wed., p.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

Chest Clinics.

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Clinics:—

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge:

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Fridays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Friday of each month at 2.0 p.m.

Clarence Avenue, Woking:

Every Monday at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 4.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The district is served by the following hospitals:—

GENERAL.—St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

MATERNITY.—Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

AGED SICK HOSPITAL.—Ottershaw.

These Hospitals came under the control of the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee in July, 1948.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section. Several cases did arise of old people in need of care and attention. These were either taken over by the County Welfare Department or persuaded to enter hospital for treatment.

As welfare, housing and hospital authorities are all concerned with the well being of old people the need for consultation and co-ordinated effort is apparent.

There is now accommodation for twenty-six old ladies in a ward at Ottershaw Hospital where much useful work is being done in rehabilitation and by occupational therapy. The old infectious diseases hospital at Egham has accommodation for fourteen old men.

A Screening Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member, meets from time to time to decide priority of admission to these aged sick units.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead.

Two burials under the above Act took place during the year.

Mortuaries.

One mortuary is provided for the Urban District and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey. On representations by the Medical Officer of Health, consideration was given by the Council to the installation of a cold room and trolley hoist at this mortuary. It was resolved that these additions should be installed in the next financial year and these will be a very desirable improvement.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year twenty-six samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratories at Epsom and Guildford, all of which reached a satisfactory standard.

The West Surrey Water Company informed us of the results of eleven samples taken throughout the year.

Three samples were taken by the Council's analyst and examined both bacteriologically and chemically. The results of analysis are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken.	20th Feb.	19th May	25th Sept.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	29	4	7
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	20	2	3
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	25 Absent	4 Absent	3 Absent
Coliform organisms	from 100 ml.	from 100 ml.	from 100 ml.

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia	0.0018	0.006	0.034
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0144	0.012	0.006
Oxygen consumed from perman- ganate (4 hours at 80°F) ...	0.0134	0.0864	0.0384

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water, supplied direct to the houses	7,448
Estimated population supplied direct	31,400
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes ...	18
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes ...	70

Pump or Well Supplies.

Two samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From dwelling houses ...	1	1	2
From camping sites ...	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals ...	1	1	2
	—	—	—

In the case of the unsatisfactory report, the occupier was advised on the necessary precautions.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There have been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1953 with the exception of the normal extensions to the new housing estates.

Rivers and Streams.

No pollution was detected during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward ...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward ...	—	47	10
Outer Ward ...	4	137	—
	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	244	10
	—	—	—

In addition to the above there are 35 pail closets at Camps taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes.

There are also a number of these types of closets at Camping Sites and on Farm lands.

135 closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is carried out by means of a Bedford and a Dennis Cesspool Emptier adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing.

Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>	tons	cwts.
Waste paper	162	18
Baled tins	5	14½
Scrap iron	11	1
Non-ferrous metals	—	16¼
Bottles and Jars	4	5
Cullet	9	4½
Kitchen waste	51	8
Textiles	5	2
Sundries, Red Rubber	—	2½

Cesspool Emptying.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Two 750-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers and one 750/800-gallon Bedford Cesspool Emptier are in use whole-time, two of the vehicles being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of houses where cesspools were emptied ...	421
,, „ institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied	19
„ „ loads removed from private houses ...	5,304½
„ „ loads removed from institutions, etc. ...	394

Total volume removed from:—

Private houses	3,998,375 gallons.
Institutions, etc.	295,500 gallons.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage, closet accommodation and bath accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
,, Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, houses re dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits re nuisance from Smoke, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and over-crowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
,, Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
,, Food at Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
,, Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
,, Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
,, Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, Ice Cream Stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
,, Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
,, Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, Food Premises (Hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
								2,745
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	
								—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475	

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
,, letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595
,, letters received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
,, rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
,, verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
,, samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
,, samples of Milk taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
,, samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	132
" " "	"	complied with	...	—
(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1953.)				

Statutory Notices.

Number served under Public Health Act, 1936:—

Section 75	6
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number served under Housing Act, 1936:—

Section 9	7
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Number of Notices complied with:—

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75	1
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Housing Act, 1936. Section 9	20
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(The number complied with includes Notices served prior to 1953.)

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's representations.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cement plinths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil removed away from walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skirtings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Window and door fasteners repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pail closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Food stores ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	7
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	5
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	16
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	15
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	20
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	7
Airbricks provided under floors	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	1
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	6

Factories Act, 1937.

One hundred and two inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing, etc.

Work carried out as follows:—

Trade waste removed	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
" "	repaired	...	...	...	1
" "	provided	...	...	...	—
" "	provided with ventilation	...	...	...	—
" "	" " light	...	...	...	1
" "	screened	...	...	...	—

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113	85	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	130	102	4	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	—	—	—	1
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	3	—	3	—
TOTAL ...	7	3	—	5	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate forty-three lodgers. During the year, five visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byclaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Smoke Abatement.

Following representations made in 1952, one firm made alternative arrangements during the year for the disposal of the industrial waste and the use of an incinerator was discontinued.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	5
” ” privately-owned houses found to be infested	...	...	2
” ” Council houses disinfected	...	...	5
” ” privately-owned houses disinfected	...	...	2

The work of disinfection of Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide or other similar product. Picture rails, skirting boards and other moveable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately-owned houses, arrangements are usually made by the owner with a Contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the Owner. The Council, if necessary, assist the Contractor by supplying materials at cost price and the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and supervise the work.

Pest Control.

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed.

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS				RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY				TREATMENT		Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of year	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments		
	Number of complaints of infestation by		Number of premises found infested by		Number of premises not infested during survey		Number of premises found to be infested by		Number of treatments carried out by					
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	L.A.	Occupier		
Local Authority ...	3	2	1	2	2	—	19	3	5	1	12	—	2	66
Dwelling Houses ...	57	19	—	57	19	—	958	—	2	—	78	—	—	1250
Business Premises, etc.	20	11	—	20	11	—	701	—	8	12	51	—	—	857
Agricultural Premises ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	17
TOTALS	82	32	1	81	32	—	1685	3	16	13	141	—	2	2190

As the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries no longer require the estimated kill, this figure is no longer recorded.

In addition to the above, test-baiting of the sewer system, involving 50 visits, was carried out during 1953, with negative results.

Three cases of infestation by rats on agricultural premises were referred to the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are five premises in the district registered under the above Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Five licences were granted during the year.

Swimming Pools.

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Schools.

There are nine elementary schools, two secondary schools, four Boys' Colleges and two private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

One elementary school and one Boys' College are provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and the two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						93
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						7
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...						93

Two premises found to be unfit prior to 1953, were demolished during the year.

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 81
(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1953.)

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 7
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—
 (a) By Owners 15
 (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... 5

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:—
 (a) By Owners Nil
 (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil

(The number of defects remedied includes notices served prior to 1953.)

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing.

At the end of the year nine hundred and sixty-five new houses had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. There were in course of erection sixty-six Council houses. One hundred and eighty family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses and hatted camps. There still remains a waiting list of 1,078 applicants. Various factors such as the amenities of the district and easy access to London help to keep this list at a high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where

there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

Efforts have been made to improve the conditions of defective privately-owned houses. As controlled and pre-war rents are insufficient to meet present-day costs of repairs it is often a difficult matter to get essential work done.

Camping Sites.

Mixnam's Farm.

In this area, scattered about various fields and on the bank of the River Thames, are approximately two hundred and seventeen dwellings, comprising trailers, vans, coaches and huts. Of this number ninety-four are occupied permanently, with an approximate population of one hundred and seventy-eight adults and sixty-eight children.

This camping site has been in existence for at least twenty years. The present Medical Officer of Health and his predecessors have repeatedly advised the Council to adopt Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by which it was hoped to control by licence and keep within reasonable limits the number of caravans on this site. The Council have preferred to retain the provisions of the Surrey County Council Act for dealing with this problem.

Since the end of the last war, owing to the ever increasing caravan population, these unsatisfactory conditions have become alarming and I consider them a potential danger to the health of the permanent and week-end residents.

All residents are supplied with water from pumps driven into the gravel soil. Excreta and foul water are usually disposed of in pits in the various plots. The pollution of wells cannot fail to take place from the very heavy and continuous addition of foul matter adjacent to the well supplies. The level of the ground water is high and pollution occurs very readily.

Summary of Water Samples Collected.

Year.	Samples Collected.	Satisfactory.	Contaminated.	% Contaminated.
1946	9	3	6	66%
1949	21	1	20	95%
1950	26	12	14	54%
1951	29	11	18	61%

The position with regard to these insanitary conditions and unsafe water supply has been frequently before the Council and several enquiries have been held by the Ministry concerned.

In view of the time limit imposed by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, Enforcement Notices on behalf of the County

Council were served in June, 1951, requiring the removal of the caravans and other temporary structures on the site by the 31st December, 1952.

As a result of the service of these Enforcement Notices an application, on behalf of the residents on the site, was made to the Chertsey Council for permission to continue on the site. This application was refused and as a result a Local Inquiry was held on the 29th November, 1951. In a letter dated 25th February, 1952, the Minister gave his decision on the Inquiry and dismissed the appeal. The caravans should, therefore, have been removed by the end of the year 1952 but no alternative site is as yet available.

Chertsey Lock.

On this site there are approximately fifty trailers and vans. Of this number thirty-three are permanently occupied, with a population of fifty-six adults and thirteen children approximately.

Water is obtained from one pump on the site. It is understood, however, that further pumps are being installed.

Closet contents are taken to a properly constructed pit in an adjoining field, which is periodically emptied.

Refuse bins are provided for the use of the occupiers and the refuse is removed from the site.

In this case also Enforcement Notices were served in June, 1951, requiring the removal of the caravans before the 31st May, 1953. A subsequent application for permission was refused by the Chertsey Council on reference to the County Council. The matter was under discussion between the owner and the County Planning Authority at the end of the year.

Brox Lane, Ottershaw.

On this site there are seven vans and one hut. Seven are permanently occupied with a population of twelve adults and one child.

One well is in use for water supply.

Contents of closets and refuse are disposed of on the site.

An application to retain the use of this site was considered by the Council during the year. This was refused and Enforcement Notices were served requiring cessation of the use of the site. An appeal from the owner to the Minister was dismissed. The Chertsey Council have decided to take action to secure compliance with the Enforcement Notices at the expiration of six months from the Minister's decision in October, 1953.

Duffins, Ottershaw.

There are eleven trailer type vans on this site, of which four are permanently occupied, with a population of nine adults and four children.

Pail closets are in use and the contents are disposed of on the site. Refuse is removed.

Main water is supplied by means of a standpipe on the site.

Boathouse, Weybridge Road.

On this site there are eleven trailers and vans, of which ten are permanently occupied, with a population of eighteen adults and six children.

Main water supply is available.

Pail closets are in use, and the contents are disposed of into a cesspool near the boathouse.

Refuse is removed from the site.

Black Boy Farm, Weybridge Road.

On land adjacent to the river and railway there are twenty-seven trailers, three vans, one coach and three houseboats. Of these various types twenty-five are permanently occupied, with a population of forty-nine adults and twenty children. Elsan closets are in use and the contents are disposed of on the various sites. Water is obtained from a few pumps in different parts of the area, which are used in common.

Enforcement Notices were served in June, 1951, requiring the removal of the caravans on the site before 31st May, 1953.

A recent application has been made for approval to the use of the land for caravan camping but this has been refused. This refusal was upheld by the Minister on appeal. The Council had the position under review at the end of the year.

Hamm Court Farm.

The use of this site was approved in principle in December, 1949, but the owner commenced to place caravans on the land in 1950 before a detailed layout had been submitted and approved. In February, 1951, the owner submitted a detailed application which was approved subject to the provision of the requisite services as laid down by the County Medical Officer of Health.

In spite of repeated pressure from the Council's Officers the owner made little effort to comply with the conditions attaching to the Council's approval so that legal proceedings were instituted and at the hearing on the 19th September, 1951, a fine was imposed.

A further application was submitted on behalf of the owner at the end of 1951 showing amended proposals as to drainage, i.e., two sanitary blocks drained to cesspools in the first instance, instead of

drainage connected with the public sewer. This application was refused and an appeal was lodged with the Minister but action on such appeal has been withheld pending discussions on the matter to be arranged by the County Council. The Surrey County Council have agreed that the appeal should be disposed of by the Minister, but discussions are now taking place between the Chertsey Council and the owner with regard to the provision of the necessary services. The Medical Officer of Health has given his opinion that cesspools should not be tolerated on this congested site, and it is hoped that a better means of disposal of sewage either by plant or main drainage will be secured.

Sayes Court Farm.

The use of this site was commenced without authority early in 1953. The Council served Enforcement Notices as a result of which the owner made application for permission. This was refused by the Local Planning Authority following which the owner appealed to the Minister. A local enquiry was held in December, 1953, and the Minister has now given permission for the use of the site for one hundred caravans until March, 1955.

Lyne Lane.

Permission for a caravan site at Lyne Lane was originally refused by the Council. An appeal was made to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Following an Inquiry the appeal was allowed and permission was granted for the establishment of this caravan site.

At the end of the year sixty caravans were on the site, half being in permanent occupation. Main water supply is laid on by standpipes. Waste water is drained to cesspools which are emptied by the Council. It was found that drainage to a sewage disposal plant was not practicable and the Inspector at the Inquiry did not require this provision. Elsan closets are provided on the site by the owner, in addition to those in use inside the caravans.

Individual Sites.

The Council have considered many applications from persons wishing to site individual caravans on separate plots in various parts of the district but have generally refused such applications except where it could be shown that the applicant wished to place a caravan on a plot of land on which it was intended to build a house as soon as a Licence became available. By this means the Council ensured that the applications which they approved would be a temporary nature.

Controlled Sites.

Controlled camping grounds appear to be the solution of the problem for these types of caravan used on account of the housing shortage. Such sites can be provided with reasonable services, including main water supply, adequate sanitation and ablution blocks. These sites can be under Council management or be managed by private enterprise on plans approved by the Council.

The Surrey County Council have made suggestions for model rules for the management of permanent sites. Following on discussions between the County Medical Officer of Health and District Medical Officers regulations and standards have been devised and agreed relating to sanitary and other arrangements which it is considered should be made applicable to all sites used for permanent and temporary accommodation.

These standards are dependent on the local Council resolving to adopt Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Mead Lane, Chertsey.

An application to use the above site for the siting of two hundred caravans has been agreed and detailed plans have now been submitted to the Council. The Council hope to arrange that this site will be used for the re-siting of caravans on Mixnams Farm and other unauthorised sites. It is believed that the applicants will be willing to co-operate with this suggestion.

Appeals.

Following on the position arising in the Urban District from decisions given by the Ministry over various appeals from owners of caravan sites, the Council asked for a meeting to be arranged between the Council representatives and officials of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Council feel that some of the decisions of the Minister do not help the Council in their endeavours to solve the caravan problem within the Urban District and it is hoped that a discussion of this nature would be helpful to the authorities concerned.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the supervision of clean milk production on the farm. After several visits by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector it was found necessary during the year to report one case of unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions prevailing on one farm to the County Agricultural Committee.

Samples of unpasteurised milk were submitted during the year for biological examination for the detection of tuberculosis. One sample of tuberculin tested milk showed a positive result and was reported to the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Individual testing of the herd was carried out by the Divisional Veterinary Officer in order to identify the diseased animal.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Licences were issued as follows:—

DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	7
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	7
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	8

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	4
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	4

Milk Samples.

Fifty-five samples of Milk were collected as follows:—

	Collected at Dairies.	Collected on Delivery.	Total.
Pasteurised Milk	...	23	25
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	7	—

Two samples of pasteurised milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness and four failed to pass the Phosphatase Test for adequate pasteurisation; the remaining samples all passing the required tests.

The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Specification of Areas.

Notification was received from the Minister of Food in June, 1953, declaring his intention to make an order specifying the Urban District and Chertsey and other adjacent districts as an area in which all milk must be "specially designated" milk, that is, pasteurised, sterilised,

or tuberculin tested, or until September 30th, 1954, accredited milk from a single herd.

This Milk Order came into operation on January 1st, 1954, and is welcomed as milk now retailed in the district can be considered safe provided adequate pasteurisation is carried out in all cases. It is, however, considered necessary to continue to test milk for adequate pasteurisation and as an additional safeguard to continue to test unpasteurised milk for the presence of tuberculosis.

Milk Production.

At the present time there are twenty-two Cowkeepers who are producing milk for sale, made up as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	8
Accredited	...	...	...	3
Ungraded	...	...	...	11

All ungraded milk is pasteurised before distribution.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Misses Hare & Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.

Mr. R. Mann, Brackendene Farm, Woburn Hill, Addlestone.

Mr. J. G. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.

Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.

Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Home Farm, Longcross.

Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw Park, Ottershaw.

Accredited Milk.

Mr. R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.

Mr. A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.

Messrs. Gandy & Son, Almners Farm, Lyne.

Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk.

One pasteurising plant has been taken out of service, leaving one in use in the district, which is regularly supervised.

Meat.

There is one Government Slaughterhouse situated at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 394 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcases and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle 3,620; Calves 572; Sheep 6,973; Pigs 4,265.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 75,105 lbs. This figure includes 37 carcases and 47 parts of other carcases affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

BEASTS:—

							lbs.
37	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	18,874
47	Parts of Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	4,121
288	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	8,504
766	Livers and Parts of	460	Livers	...	...	...	11,712
685	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	6,305
142	Melts	...	...	...	...	...	269
110	Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	224
44	Manifolds	...	...	...	...	...	573
56	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	229
41	Tails	...	...	...	...	...	87
37	Sets of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	606
233	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
47	Tripes	...	...	...	...	...	1,410
3	Udders	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Fat	...	...	...	...	...	2,301

CALVES:—

4	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	158
3	Heads	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	Set of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	22
4	Sets of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	4

PIGS:—

68	Heads	...	...	...	...	...	1,032
23	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	3,421
33	Parts of Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	901
258	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	1,427
23	Lungs and Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	60
170	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	469
905	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	4,572
	Fat	...	...	...	...	...	257

SHEEP:—

20	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	734
25	Parts of Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	265
14	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	52
108	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	432
487	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	981
4	Paunches	...	...	...	...	...	12
8	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	20

lbs. 75,105

In addition to the above, 18 pigs were examined at private premises and were found satisfactory.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2,828	792	572	6,973	4,265
Number inspected ...	2,828	792	572	6,973	4,265
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcases con- demned	2	10	4	20	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	483	152	4	575	1,109
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	17.14%	20.45%	1.39%	8.53%	26.42%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcases con- demned	12	13	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	182	138	—	—	59
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.58%	19.06%	—	—	1.47%

Cysticercus Bovis.

Forty-six cases of Cysticercus Bovis were discovered during the year, the following table indicating the situation and number of the cysts and the number of affected organs and parts:—

Situation.	Number of Cysts.	Number Affected.
Heads and Tongues ...	1 in 43 cases	
	2 in 3 cases	46
Hearts	1 in 1 case	1

All affected parts were condemned, the remainder of the offals and carcases being dealt with in the recommended manner.

Shops, etc.

One hundred and twenty-three visits were made to Food Shops, etc., during the year.

The following the details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

							lbs.
1	Tin Macedoine	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
	Pork	...	...	...	...	...	$138\frac{3}{4}$
6	Tins Pork Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	Fresh Fish	...	...	...	...	...	255
2	Tins Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	12
197	Tins Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	187
180	Tins Milk	...	...	...	...	...	161
231	Tins Fish	...	...	...	...	...	112
2	Jars Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	2
28	Tins and Jars Jam, Marmalade and Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	40
111	Tins Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	143
1	Tin Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	2
17	Tins Meat Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$
	Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	$158\frac{1}{2}$
199	Tins Soup	...	...	...	...	...	185
45	Tins Stewed Steak or Rabbit	...	...	...	...	...	47
6	Tins Veal or Veal and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	$32\frac{1}{4}$
1,249	Tins Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
3	Tins Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$
5	Tins Apple Puree	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Jars Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	Bottles Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
83	Tins Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	178
27	Tins Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	$770\frac{3}{4}$
88	Tins Macaroni Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	88
	Dates	...	...	...	...	...	60
2	Tins Dehydrated Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	24
658	Tins Baby Food	...	...	...	...	...	165
1	Tin Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
7	Tins Ham	...	...	...	...	...	44
2	Jars Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	30
2	Pig's Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Powdered Gelatine	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Lentils	...	...	...	...	...	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	Coconut Ice	...	...	...	...	...	504

							lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	97½

Food Hygiene.

Number of food premises in the area:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ice-cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Confectioners (Ice-cream and sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
General stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Provision merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Number of food premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Sausage and pressed meat manufacturers	...	...	14
Ice-cream stores or manufacturers	...	...	84

Number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949:—

Dairies	11
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One hundred and thirty-one inspections were carried out of registered food premises. Manufacturers and distributors of food are now evincing a much more practical interest in preventive measures and are much more willing to accept practical advice from the inspectors. Several lectures on Food Hygiene were given by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors to various citizen associations and clubs.

Condemned meat from the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse is collected by contractors on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

Condemned food from shops and canteens is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse tip.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice-cream.

There are eighty-four premises on the Register. At the commencement of the year, nine premises were used for the manufacture of Ice-cream, but in two cases, production was discontinued during the year. The remaining premises are used for the retail sale only of Ice-cream.

During the year, forty-five visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Seventeen samples of Ice-cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade	I.	...	...	...	11
"	II.	...	...	...	4
"	III.	...	...	...	2
"	IV.	...	...	...	Nil

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.

Recording thermometers have been installed by Ice-cream manufacturers to the satisfaction of the Local Authority and in accordance with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952, with the exception of one manufacturer. Action in this case was pending at the end of the year. Frequent inspections of plant and equipment are made to ensure that proper and adequate temperatures are secured in the process of manufacture in accordance with the above regulations.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1953:—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	52	7	59	—	—
Fruit, tinned	1	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	6	—	6	1	—
Marzipan	1	—	1	—	—
Pepper	1	—	1	—	—
Sausages	4	—	4	—	—
Soup	4	—	4	1	—
Suet	1	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	72	7	79	2	—	2	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-nine cases of scarlet fever were notified. The majority of the cases were in the New Haw area in school children in attendance at a Council school over the district border. A large proportion of the cases were treated at home. There is no doubt that this does not facilitate control of the infection. Children recover quickly and mix with other children when they appear and feel quite well but they may carry the organism of scarlet fever in the nose and throat for two or three weeks and so infect others. Children may also have had a mild attack of scarlet fever of insufficient severity for a firm diagnosis and may not be recognised as carriers.

Seven cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital suffering from individual complications of rheumatism, nephritis and glandular infection. All made a good recovery.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year. This is the eighth consecutive year that no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. Outbreaks have occurred recently in other districts of England and these emphasise the necessity of securing a high level of immunisation among children of both pre-school and school age.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	453
Reinforcing doses	...	...	271

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification is received from time to time of contacts of cases of smallpox abroad arriving in this district from seaports and airports. In these days of quick travel these contacts have to be kept under observation for two weeks from their arrival in the country. It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If re-vaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak of smallpox or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas vaccination for the first time in adult years may react unpleasantly. Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:—

Primary vaccination	...	...	333
Re-vaccination	...	...	74

Measles.

Three hundred and seventy-seven cases of measles were notified. Over fifty per cent. were in the age group 5-10 years.

Six cases in children from one to two years were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital for treatment of a complicating pneumonia. All made a good recovery.

Four deaths from measles were assigned to the district. These occurred in children under 5 years of age who were resident in a mental deficiency institution. Prior to 1953 deaths in this institution were assigned to the district from which they were admitted. Under G.R.O. Circular (M.O.H.) 4/52 these deaths are now assigned to the district in which the institution is situated irrespective of the home address.

Whooping Cough.

Forty-six cases were notified. A boy of 2 years was admitted to hospital with lung complications and made a good recovery.

A scheme for the immunisation of infants against whooping cough was commenced in 1952. This is usually combined with diphtheria prophylactic and the course commenced at the age of six months. This scheme is meeting with a good response and the number of children immunised during the year was as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	302
Reinforcing doses	...	...	37

Dysentery.

Eleven cases were notified. All these were cases of the Flexner type occurring in a local institution for mental defectives, with the exception of one case in a boy of 3 years who contracted the disease in Malta.

Food Poisoning.

Two adult cases were notified, the infection possibly resulting from a meal consumed outside the district. The cases made a rapid recovery at home and it was not possible to obtain specimens for identifying the type of organism.

Poliomyelitis.

The district was fortunately remarkably free from this alarming infection during the year.

One paralytic case was notified in a woman of 28 years. Weakness of the arm developed during confinement in 1952. The baby remained well, and showed no signs of poliomyelitis. The diagnosis

was ultimately made some months later after observation at an orthopaedic clinic.

Two further cases were notified. One occurred in June in a male school teacher aged 30 years who made a good recovery in hospital with no resulting paralysis. There was no illness in his family and no cases occurred at the school. The second case occurred in August in a school boy of 11 years of age. He also made an uncomplicated recovery in hospital.

One further suspicious case in a boy of 5 years occurred in January. This case was treated in an infectious diseases hospital and the ultimate diagnosis was lymphocytic meningitis of unknown etiology.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	39	7
Diphtheria	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenza)	16	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	377	6
Whooping Cough	46	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Dysentery	11	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	1	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	2	2
Food Poisoning	2	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	...	39	—	—	2	16	6	377	46	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	17	2	2	1	4	13	11	—	2	17	49	6
Mumps ...	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
German Measles	1	—	1	—	7	2	18	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.
New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-15 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
15-25 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-35 years	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—
45-55 years	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	10	10	1	2	4	2	—	—

Cases added to register during year:—

New cases ...	...	...	...	23
Transfer into district	...	...	—	17
				40

Cases removed from register during year ... 27

Total on register at end of year:—

Pulmonary	—Males	...	105
	Females	...	96
Non-pulmonary	—Males	...	30
	Females	...	25
		—	256
			13

Net increase for the year

There is only a slight falling off in the number of new cases notified, many of these being early cases discovered by mass radiography. Mass Radiography Units are doing most useful work in the control of infectious cases and one can now hope for a considerable decline in notified cases in the next few years. The increase in the number of notified cases on the register this year is mainly attributable to cases transferred from other districts.

Steps are immediately taken to follow up deaths of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Enquiries are made into the reason for failure of notification, disinfection is carried out in the home and the contacts are examined. Two such cases were discovered during the year, the disease being diagnosed on post mortem examination.

Case Finding Surveys.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the district in November. The following is a brief summary of their findings:—

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Total number X-rayed	...	...	1,099	1,285
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—ACTIVE		...	6	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—INACTIVE		...	52	43
Non-Tuberculous abnormalities	...	...	77	49
Undiagnosed—awaiting further investigation			7	3

Home Conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

Care and After Care.

The Chertsey and Walton and Weybridge Tuberculosis Care Committee meets at frequent intervals to consider applications for further help from patients. Free milk is provided on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. Beds, bedding, clothing and household necessities can also be provided in necessitous cases. Patients can be put in touch with the Domiciliary Occupational Therapy Unit or with Rehabilitation Officers appointed by the Ministry of Labour.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936.

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

